

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4796. 號六十月一十年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

日二十月十年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GORDON STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BARRS, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SIMON, DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 10, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore, C. HEINZELN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Soutou, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELL & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.  
Reserve Fund, \$1,200,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
E. R. BELMOS, Esq.  
H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEY CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.  
At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " "  
" 12 " " 5 " "

D. A. J. OROMBIE,  
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

#### Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

##### On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna.  
Basil and Barcelona NUTS.  
LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.  
Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.  
American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.  
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.  
COCOA MATTING.

TAPESTRY CARPET.  
DOOR MATS.  
California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

WHITNEY BLANKETS.  
REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.

TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.

LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE REP.  
FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.  
NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROUSER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety.  
CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.  
VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CALL BELLS.

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.  
DESSERT, DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.

FOLDING CHAIRS.  
CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT-TOBACCOES.  
HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.

CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS.  
CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.  
Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

## FOR SALE.

(IN ORDER TO EFFECT CLEARANCE OF AN INVOICE.)

GENUINE DUE DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE,  
In Good Condition, at the following Greatly Reduced Prices.

Per Case 1 Doz. Quarts, \$13.  
" 2 " Pints, \$14.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, November 13, 1878. de13

## NOTICE.

COKE AND TAR  
FOR SALE.

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.  
Apply at the GAS WORKS, West Point.

A. NEWTON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, November 5, 1878. ja1

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date until further notice, Mr L. HENNEQUIN will assume the Management of the Company's Office at this Port.

H. DE POUVEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.  
Hongkong, June 19, 1878. de18

## NOTICE.

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called NG HOK MUN is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,  
No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.  
Hongkong, September 30, 1878. de20

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED from the 2nd February, 1878.

## EX LATE ARRIVALS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.  
BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition.  
PARAGUA'S HAVANA CIGARS.  
LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.  
ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.  
MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.  
Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.  
POCKET KNIVES.  
THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.

SWIMMING BELTS and AIR CUSHIONS.  
CHABLIS, in Pints.  
TWEEDS, in Suit or Trousers Lengths.  
FRIEZES, for Usters.

WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns.  
CHAMBER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Latest Edition.  
KEHLER'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.  
KEITH JOHNSON'S LATEST ATLAS.  
DICTIONARIES & WORKS OF REFERENCE.  
TODDY KETTLES.

SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.  
SADDLERY.  
SCARVES and TIES, Newest Patterns.  
GRAMMARS and SCHOOL BOOKS.  
NEW SEASON'S APPLES.

THE NEWEST NOVELS.  
RED HEART RUM.  
SHOOTING BOOTS.  
SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,  
WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,  
AND  
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.  
45, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, October 21, 1878. de20

## AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,  
by appointment, to  
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, B. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE Spacious Premises being built especially for the production of Portraiture and fitted up so as to command the best light throughout all the Hours of the Day is Open from 8 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m., under the personal Management of D. K. Griffith, who has introduced all the latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS AND REDUCTIONS.  
In a Superior Style at Moderate Charges.  
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,  
Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.  
Hongkong, September 19, 1878.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co.,  
Proprietors.  
Hongkong, August 28, 1878. de28

## TO LET.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers, THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3, Alexandra Terrace.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, October 31, 1878.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE, DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

## TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with immediate possession.

As also,  
SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

TO LET.  
FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, MARINE LOT 65.

For further particulars, apply to  
MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1878.

## TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.

Apply to  
TURNER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

## Entertainments.

### CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

#### THURSDAY,

21st November.

GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT  
TENDERED TO  
MISS ELOI MAY

by Members of the  
CHORAL SOCIETY  
AND THE  
PUBLIC

On the occasion of her  
LAST APPEARANCE  
IN HONGKONG.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs Kavan & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

DUNCAN MACALLUM,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, November 13, 1878. no22

### ST. ANDREW'S HALL.

TUESDAY, the 19th Instant, 9 p.m.

CONCERT,  
GIVEN BY  
HONGKONG AMATEURS  
in commemoration of  
FRANZ SCHUBERT'S  
DEATH (19th NOVEMBER, 1828).

Proceeds to be Devoted to the Funds of the City Hall.

Tickets, ..... \$2.  
To be obtained at Messrs Kavan & Co.  
Hongkong, November 14, 1878. no20

### THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA  
AND  
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY  
will shortly produce  
BENEDICT'S ROMANTIC OPERA  
"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY,"

In Three Acts,  
With all its Startling Effects.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:  
ELLY O'CONNOR, Miss CLARA STANLEY.

Hedress Oregan, Mr H. VERNON.  
Denny Mann, Mr H. PHILLIPS.  
Myles-a-Coppaleen, Mr J. ROLLINGS.  
Anna Chute, Miss A. DEACON.  
Mrs Oregan, Miss B. DEACON.  
Father Tom, Mr PAVOR.  
Mr Oregan, Mr MACKINNON.  
Servant, Mr BRACMONT.  
Hunters, &c.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR, Mr F. PANIZZA.

The Operas are produced under the Sole direction of  
MR H. VERNON.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Messrs Kavan & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:  
Dress Circle or Orchestra  
Stalls, ..... Two DOLLARS.  
Pit, ..... ONE DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.  
Hongkong, April 5, 1878.

## NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK ON, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new regime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,  
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.  
Hongkong, April 5, 1878.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamship "MEODA,"

Captain MOORE, due here about the 18th instant, will be despatched as above early in December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers to New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "MENMUIE,"

(expected about the 18th instant), will be despatched as above on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

## Sailing Vessels.

FOR MELBOURNE & DUNEDIN (N.Z.)  
The British Bark "HOTSPUR,"

Capt. SHAW, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to  
ROZARIO & Co.  
Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The 41 British Bark "GLAMIS,"

Captain ROLLO, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, October 26, 1878. no26

FOR NEW YORK.  
The 41 British Bark "LIZZIE PERRY,"

Captain PITMAN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, September 17, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.  
The 41 German Bark "NIAGARA,"

PAULSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

FOR CALLAO.  
The British Bark "LOD MACAULAY,"

MONKMAN, Master, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.  
The 41 British Ship "MARY FRASER,"

DEXTER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR LONDON.  
The British Ship "SIR CHARLES NAPIER,"

GEO. FRENCH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG.  
The 3/4 L. II American Bark "DIRIGO,"

STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1878.



## Mails.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MED-  
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-  
AMPTON, AND LONDON,  
ALSO  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"W. A. L. O. R." Captain J. C. BABOT,  
will leave this on THURSDAY, the 21st  
November, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent,  
Hongkong, November 14, 1878. no21

NOTICE.  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTES FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
ALSO,  
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS,  
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th November,  
1878, at Noon, the Company's  
S. S. *AMAZON*, Captain DUBOIS,  
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, STORES,  
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the  
above places.

Cargo and Speeds will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until  
4 p.m., Speeds and Parcels until 3 p.m.  
on the 27th November, 1878. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on board; they must be left  
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.  
L. HENNEQUIN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, November 15, 1878. no28

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL

and  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIC" will be despatched  
for San Francisco via Yokohama,  
on or about MONDAY, the 2nd December,  
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 1st December. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-  
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.  
G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, November 2, 1878. de2

## Charters Elected.

American steamer Melrose, 993, to New  
York, Private.

British barque Dartmouth, 915, to De-  
merara, (British Guiana), Chinese Emi-  
grants, Private.

British barque Hotspur, 822, to Mel-  
bourne and Duncald, N. Z., £700 in full.

British barque Chocoma, 284, to Hon-  
olulu, Private.

Swedish barque Saga, 455, to Labuan,  
and back, (Timber), \$2,600 in full, 40 day  
days.

German barque Paps, 891, to Chefoo,  
and back, 14 cents per picul, 30 day days.

British ship Channel Queen, 609, to  
Chefoo, and back, \$1,800 in full, 30 day  
days.

British barque Riddeman, 718, to Chefoo,  
and back, \$2,000 in full, 35 day days.

British barque Jemima Jamison, 504, to  
Quinhon, and back to Macao, 14 cents per  
picul, 30 day days.

German barque Anna Bertha, 468,  
monthly charter; 3 or 4 months, \$300 per  
month.

British steamer America, 563, monthly  
charter; 3 months, \$2,600 per month.

German steamer Atalanta, 782, monthly  
charter, Private.

German barque Hammonia, 408, left for  
Yokohama with part of original cargo of  
sugar.

German barque Hermann, 448, leaves  
for Bangkok, seeking.

American ship India, 1294, left for  
Mexico, under orders from home.

British barque Emulation, 890, left for  
Nagasaki, seeking.

British 3 m. schooner Lulu, 378, proceeds  
to Yokohama to load for Shanghai.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glencarn* having arrived from  
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo  
are hereby informed that their Goods—  
with the exception of Opium—are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns  
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from  
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be  
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before 2  
o'clock To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the  
18th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878. no18

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

S. S. *ANADYR*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNÉES of Cargo per S. S.  
*Ebre*, from London, in connec-  
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby  
informed that their Goods are being  
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-  
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be  
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on  
unless information is received from the Con-  
signees, before To-day, the 15th Inst., at  
5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Fri-  
day, the 22nd November, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
L. HENNEQUIN,  
Agcy. Agent.

Hongkong, November 15, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debits.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debit contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

GLANTS, British bark; Captain Key—  
Russell & Co.

LORD MACADAM, British barque, Capt.  
R. B. Monkman—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

FORTENAY, British ship, Capt. Geo. B.  
Taylor—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A.  
Morrison—Meyer & Co.

PEIKO, German barque, Captain C.  
Christiansen—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GTANILLA, British barque, Captain  
Wallace—Captain.

ALEPPO, British barque, Captain Robert  
Falconer—Captain.

FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M.  
Gouyo—Landstein & Co.

MATONZO, American ship, Capt. J. H.  
Dawson—Meyer & Co.

NABIER, British barque, Capt. W. L.  
Bryar—Messageries Maritimes.

FIFTH OF FORTS, British barque, Capt.  
J. Cowper—Olyphant & Co.

CONDOR, German barque, Captain H.  
Steffens—Siemssen & Co.

COLOMA, American barque, Captain M.  
Hall—Russell & Co.

Not Responsible for Debit of Crew:—  
HERRAT, British ship, Captain Chas.  
Robertson—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE  
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.  
and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal  
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,  
Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS  
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD  
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs  
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use  
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now  
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents in Hongkong for the above-  
named Company, are prepared to Grant  
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and  
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the  
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-  
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in  
China.

MEYER & Co.  
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

## Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Siam, and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein,  
on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED  
RATES, and upon Terms very favourable  
to the Assured.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, October 17, 1878.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
of  
His Majesty King Geo. The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 23, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

## Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—  
"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ang-ming.  
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.  
The Idol Kwok Shing Wang.

Geographical Notes on the Province of  
Kiangsi.

Stray Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual.  
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of  
History.

Translations of Chinese School-books.  
The Ballads of the Sh'king.

The Pekingese Ju-sheng.  
Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Jottings from the Book of Rites.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—  
Devices for Keeping Time.  
Modes of Consulting the Oracles.  
Chinese Bank Notes.

Mammoth.  
The Emperor Styled "Brother of the  
Sun and Moon."

The K'4-ll.  
A Remarkably True Bird.

Legends on Soapstone and Chinaware.  
The Portuguese Sovereignty over  
Macao.

Breeding Pearls.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, November 9, 1878.

A NEW STOCK OF  
NEXT JOBBING TYPES  
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,  
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO  
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES  
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,  
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,  
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED  
PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING  
SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING  
BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,  
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,  
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,  
CHARTER PARTIES,  
SHIPPING ORDERS,  
BILLS OF LADING,  
PASSENGER LISTS,  
BILLS OF SALE,  
LOG BOOKS,  
WILLS;

&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street,  
(Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has  
been very much extended. The fol-  
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,  
Luen Hing Street; Chui Hong Low Hotel,  
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan  
Tat Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen  
Kwan Yuen, Fong Shop, in front of the  
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen  
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee  
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai  
Heung Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun  
Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kah  
Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yü Ching Cheong, Foo-  
chow Arsenal; Mr. Lun Kwok Ching, Mar-  
itime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Mar-  
itime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Mar-  
itime Customs; Mr. Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong  
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;  
and How Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningbo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime  
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Munici-  
pal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Woh Sang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Koo Hong; Kwong  
Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents,  
others will be published, when they are  
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress  
with the express carriers who carry the  
official despatches and Peking Gazette, to  
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of  
China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

## Intimations.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the  
Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE  
that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar  
name, is exported to India, China, &c., and  
endeavouring to be sold on purchasers as equal  
in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel  
it due to the public to specially caution them  
against this compound and request their most  
careful attention to the following distinctive  
characteristics of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine)  
Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold  
only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne"  
are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and  
Signature of Patentees are printed on the  
label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following  
languages are enclosed in each case:—  
English, French, German, Italian, Dutch,  
Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish,  
Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madras,  
Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY  
be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE  
Is the Only Reliable Remedy for  
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS  
AND ALL  
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE  
is patronised by the Aristocracy and the Elite,  
extensively used in the Army and Navy, and  
strongly recommended by the leading Medical  
Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE  
Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine  
Vendors throughout the Globe.

In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOS-  
PHODYNE is generally sold at an advance  
on the English Price.

The high Estimation in which PHOSPHODYNE  
is held is unquestionably due to its adminis-  
tration, in this form. Therefore

ASK FOR  
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE  
And do not be persuaded to take any  
Useless and Possibly Dangerous  
Imitation.

CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, North-land, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), Newfoundland and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only.—  
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands.—

Via San Francisco, or via Brindisi.

Letters, 22 26  
Registration, 12 12  
Newspapers, 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8 10

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.).

Letters, 16 34 38  
Registration, None. 12 12  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.—  
Letters, 20 46 50  
Newspapers, 6 6 8  
Books & Patterns, 10 10 12  
Registration, 12 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom (N.R.), Newfoundland.—  
Letters, 16 16 20  
Registration, 12 12 12  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua.—  
Letters, 34 38  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 8 10  
Registration, 8 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.  
Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2  
Between any other two of the following, (through a British Office) via—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 6 2 2  
Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 6 2 4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—  
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.  
2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and

must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed, or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post, and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as

the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unsuitable for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 P.M. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered, the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited to or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyes, Ices, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.  
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.  
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the service of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.  
The English Mail.  
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.  
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.  
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change, and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is in direct violation of the regulations, and is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be treated; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.  
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the value of no value.  
3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 3 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PATRONS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as a Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATRONS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Chartered Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departure of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3-cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £20.....18 cents.  
" 25.....36 "

" 30.....54 "  
" 40.....72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).  
Up to \$25.....15 cents.  
" 50.....30 "

5.—Limits of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 9 per cent. premium in all cases. Exchange rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

Nov. 15, 1878.

Letts. Pags.	Letts. Pags.
Adkins, Mr. 1	Loyd, Robt. R. 1
A. Pook 1	Lock, Thomas 1
Ainsbury, Capt. 1	Lone, J. 1
Aky Myan 1	regd. Lunston, W. 1
Alexander, Harry 1	Luz, Ellingda 1
Amies, Wm. 1	Macdonald, Capt. 1
Anderson, C. E. 1	Macdonald, R. 1
Arrowsmith, 1	regd. Moore, Miss 1
Atak Myan 1	regd. Moore, Mr. 1
Aycon 1	regd. More, Miss 1
Barclay, C. W. 1	Ellen Fane 1
Barrow, Mons. 1	Muller, A. 1
Beal, Mrs. 1	Neo Tieg Siew 1
Begum, Mons. J. Mrs. H. 1	regd. Patterson, Mrs. H. 1
Bennett, Emily 1	Pembroke, Frank 8
Blacklock, John 1	Parse, Capt. 1
Blacklock, Y. T. 2	Piko, Mr. 1
Bossolo, L. 2	Quong Tong Tai 1
Brokenshure, 1	Quong, W. M. 1
Capt. J. 1	Reilly, Chas. 1
Brooking, A. C. 1	Richards, Samuel 2
Brown, Camp. 1	Richards, Samuel 2
Bull, Sir 1	Andrew 1
Bryce, Capt. 1	Roberts, A. 1
Brunell, Saml. O. 1	Roche, John 2
Chulan & Co., 1	Rosenfeld, P. 1
Messrs. 1	Ryan, Capt. 1
Civette, G. 1	Sam Wah 1
Clarke, Hugh 1	Sams, W. F. B. 1
Cleland, Mons. J. 1	Savio, Pietro 1
Coburn, D. D. 1	Sharp, C. K. 1
Croston, James 1	Sheather, O. H. 1
Cross, Mrs. S. J. 1	seaman 1
Cunha, Carolina 1	Souza, Jo-
A. da 1	mingo J. do 1
Cunha, Caro. 1	Stoehner, O. 1
lina da 1	Stewart, Capt. 1
Dhite, Mons. 2	Stott, Rev. G. 1
Dumoulin, Mrs. 1	Swinyer, F. 1
H. L. 1	Taffell, William 1
Eyana, James S. 1	Tai Afat 1
Ferrero, Luigi 1	Talpo, Cap. Frd. 8
Fox, Madam 1	Tanner, J. B. 1
Fyle, J. B. 1	Thomson, Alex. 1
Garstin, Major 1	carpenter 1
E. C. 1	Tongel, (Chino) 1
Hannan, G. 1	Volk, Miss 1
Hill, Chas. E. 1	Martha 1
Howard, Mrs. 1	Wai Chung 1
Howell, Mrs. L. K. 1	Weber, R. T. 1
Hules, Arthur 1	Whetton, Chas. 1
Hunter, Miss 1	White, Wm. E. 1
Jensen, C. 2	Whyte, Jno. 1
Johnson, 1	Wilchuck, P. 3, C. 1
Octavian 1	Willberg, Chas. 1
Lamerton, Henry 1	Williams, John 1
Larsen, Andrew 1	Wing On Chong 1
Lee Tong 2	Yee Ching 1
Levis, S. 1	



*Corrected to Saturday, Nov. 16th, 1878.*

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.									
Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.	
Alert .....	C's D.	U. S.	gunboat	541	...	.....	Nov. 9	Robert Boyd	
Asbuelo.....	6 c	U. S.	corvette	1370	6	700	Nov. 15	Geo. H. Perkins	
Froys .....	6 c	German	corvette	1088	8	1700	Oct. 16	Von Nostitz	
Kestrel .....	6 c	British	gun vessel	692	4	100	Oct. 31	Fred. Edwards	
Magpie .....	6 c	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Nov. - 4	W. M. Lang	
Marques del Duero .....	6 b	Spanish	transport	850	...	.....	Nov. 7	Guillaume Lobé	
Moesane .....	6 k	British	military hospital	2691	...	.....	.....	.....	
Sheldrake .....	6 c	British	gunboat	.....	4	60	Oct. 16	J. B. Hays	
Victor Emanuel.....	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Watson	

FOOTHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.			MERCHANT STEAMERS.			SAILING VESSELS.		
Nov. 3, 1878.								
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			Klang-yuen			Chinese		
Chloris			German barque			Klang-yung		
Glamorganshire			for London			Chinese		
Mary Smith			for Freemantle			for London, &c.		
Thomas Brown			for Colonies			Creates		
			Pookong			British		
			Pingong			British		
			Sin Nanking			British		
			Tahyew			Chinese		
			Takti			British		
			Ta-yu-tung			American		
			Tokio Maru			Japanese		
			Tung Ting			Chinese		
			Volsan			for London, &c.		
			Wenohow			British		
			Yehsin			Chinese		
			Yungning			Chinese		
MERCHANT STEAMERS.			Atmá			British barque		
Amadous			French			British ship		
Antenos			for London, &c.			American barque		
Ava			French			British barque		
China			German			British barque		
Chinkiang			British			American schooner		
Chin-se			Chinese			Salamé		
Dragon			British			for London		
Flora McDonald			British			Siam		
Glennides			for New York			Staghound		
Gwallor			British			British barque		
H. C. Orsted			Danish			Thermopylae		
Hae-tai			British			for London		
Han-kuang			Chinese			American barque		
Hideyoshi Maru			Japanese			Charybdis		
Hwaiguen			Chinese			H. M. corvette		
Kiang-ching			Chinese			French corvette		
Kiang-piao			Chinese			German gunboat		
Kiang-wai			Chinese			H. M. gun-vessel		
						Growler		
						Kua Hsing		
						Ling Yung		
						Lyons		
						Mansueti		
						H. M. gunboat		

MEN-OF-WAR.	
Charybdis	H. M. corvette
Cosmao	French corvette
Cyclop	German gunboat
Growler	H. M. gun-vessel
Kua Hsing	Chinese light-tender
Ling Yung	Chinese cruiser
Lyons	French gunboat
Mansueti	H. M. gunboat

1 Ship left port, as arrived at Hongkong.

Shark young, . . . . .	catty	30	40	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton, . . . .	"	90	80	鮭魚
Salt Fish, . . . . .	"	120	80	鹹魚
Skate, . . . . .	"	50	40	鰻魚
Shrimps, . . . . .	"	100	—	蝦
Snapper, . . . . .	"	110	100	立魚
Sole, Fresh . . . . .	"	60	50	鮭沙魚
Tench, . . . . .	"	120	110	捷魚
Turtles, small, fresh water,,	"	400	—	脚魚
Whiting, . . . . .	"	110	100	白青
Fruits.				菓子
Apples, California, . . . .	catty	160	100	舊金山平菓
" Tientsin, . . . . .	"	160	100	天津平菓
Bananas, fragrant, . . . .	"	30	25	香蕉
" common, . . . . .	"	20	15	蕉
Carrambola, common, . . .	"	50	40	三桠
" (Mandarin) . . . . .	"	70	60	掘樹桃
Chestnuts, . . . . .	"	100	90	板栗
Citron, . . . . .	"	80	—	風香綠子
Coconuts, . . . . .	each	50	40	椰子
Courants, . . . . .	bottle	320	—	細葡萄
Dates, . . . . .	bottle	500	400	洋棗
Figs, Dried, . . . . .	"	500	400	無花菓乾
Lemons, China, . . . . .	catty	40	30	檸檬
Lichoes, Dried, . . . . .	"	200	160	荔枝乾
Grapes, Tientsin, . . . .	"	200	150	天津葡萄
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . .	"	400	800	鴨眼乾
Olives, green, . . . . .	catty	40	80	青橄欖
Oranges, (Coolie) O'ton new, ,,	"	50	40	青橙
" (Coolie Mandarin) ,,	"	40	30	柑
" Sweet (Sun-woey) ,,	"	100	90	新木會甜橙
Papaw, . . . . .	"	100	80	木瓜
Pears, Tientsin, . . . . .	"	120	100	天津雪梨
" Shantung, . . . . .	"	60	50	山東雪梨
Persimons, . . . . .	"	50	40	牛棗
Plantains, common . . . .	catty	20	15	熟蕉
" (Brides), . . . . .	"	80	70	熟蕉
Pomegranate, . . . . .	each	70	60	石榴
Prunes, Dried, . . . . .	bottle	300	250	乾梅
Pumelos, (ribbed) . . . .	each	50	40	蘇門柚
" (Amoy) . . . . .	"	70	60	桑長柚
Raspins, Muscatel, . . . .	bottle	600	500	珠提乾
Sugar Cane, . . . . .	stick	25	20	白蔗
Tamarinds, . . . . .	catty	60	50	酸子
Walnuts, . . . . .	"	110	100	核桃
Water Chestnuts, . . . . .	"	50	40	馬蹄
Vegetables.				蔬菜
Artichokes, Shanghai, . . .	catty	80	70	了治竹
Asparagus, . . . . .	tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Bamboo Shoots, . . . . .	catty	40	30	竹筍
Beans, sprout, . . . . .	"	20	16	芽菜
" French, S'hai, . . . .	"	150	—	豆角
" Long, Dolichos, . . . .	"	80	70	上豆
Beet Root, Shanghai, each	"	20	15	上海菜
Brussels, . . . . .	"	25	20	白菜
Brinjals, . . . . .	catty	25	20	紅茄
Cabbage, (White Canton) . .	each	50	40	紅菜
Cabbage, Shanghai . . . .	"	100	70	上海菜
Carrots, (Canton) . . . .	each	12	10	金筍
Carrots, Shanghai, . . . .	catty	10	90	上海地
Celery, Chinese, . . . . .	"	60	—	上地芹
Chilies, Dried, . . . . .	"	100	80	辣椒
" Green, . . . . .	"	40	30	青花椒
" Red, . . . . .	"	50	40	紅辣椒
Cucumbers, . . . . .	"	80	60	黃瓜
Curry Stalk, English, . . .	"	60	25	瓜厘材料
Egg Plant, . . . . .	"	20	—	矮瓜
Ginger, . . . . .	"	80	25	薑
" Young . . . . .	"	30	25	薑
Gourd, snake . . . . .	"	100	—	絲瓜
Green Peas, young . . . .	"	150	140	荷蘭豆
Green Sprouts . . . . .	"	25	20	芥蘭
Horse Radish, Shanghai, ,,	"	180	—	大羅
Lettuce, Chinese . . . . .	catty	40	35	唐生菜
" English . . . . .	each	12	10	生菜
Mint, . . . . .	bunch	10	—	薄荷
Okras, . . . . .	catty	70	60	毛茄
Onions, Bombay . . . . .	"	50	40	洋生葱
" Green . . . . .	"	3	25	葱
Parsley, Chinese, . . . . .	"	60	50	芫荽
" English, . . . . .	bunch	10	8	洋芫
Potatoes, Japanese, . . . .	catty	35	30	日本薯
" Shanghai, . . . . .	"	35	30	海山薯
" California, . . . . .	"	50	40	金山薯
" Macao, new . . . . .	"	50	40	澳門薯
" Sweet, . . . . .	"	15	12	白薯
Radishes, White, . . . . .	"	80	—	白蘿蔔
" English				

Printed and published by GHO, MURRAY BAIN, at the Chin  
Mail Office, No. 5, Wrentham Street, Hongkong.



## Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PLUM PUDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

## CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,  
FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS & OFFICES,  
17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS.

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regiments Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Galley, &c.; also

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candle.

CHINA AND STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.

All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Office, 17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.



THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing either the dangerous malady of the stomach or the more common complaint of indigestion, which is more particularly incident to the life of a man, or to those living in the bush.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure all, deep and superficial ulcers.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

\* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w 1f

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

## OAKKEY'S

## WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. (PACKETS 2D, 3D, 4D, 5D, 6D, 7D, 8D, 9D, 10D, 11D, 12D, 13D, 14D, 15D, 16D, 17D, 18D, 19D, 20D, 21D, 22D, 23D, 24D, 25D, 26D, 27D, 28D, 29D, 30D, 31D, 32D, 33D, 34D, 35D, 36D, 37D, 38D, 39D, 40D, 41D, 42D, 43D, 44D, 45D, 46D, 47D, 48D, 49D, 50D, 51D, 52D, 53D, 54D, 55D, 56D, 57D, 58D, 59D, 60D, 61D, 62D, 63D, 64D, 65D, 66D, 67D, 68D, 69D, 70D, 71D, 72D, 73D, 74D, 75D, 76D, 77D, 78D, 79D, 80D, 81D, 82D, 83D, 84D, 85D, 86D, 87D, 88D, 89D, 90D, 91D, 92D, 93D, 94D, 95D, 96D, 97D, 98D, 99D, 100D)

## OAKKEY'S

## INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH KNIFE BOARDS.

## OAKKEY'S

## SILVERSMITH'S SOAP

FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTROPLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D, EACH WORLD, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN ALMOST EVERY LANGUAGE.

## OAKKEY'S

## WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

In Solid Blocks—1lb, 2lb, 4lb, 6lb, 8lb, 10lb, 12lb, 14lb, 16lb, 18lb, 20lb, 22lb, 24lb, 26lb, 28lb, 30lb, 32lb, 34lb, 36lb, 38lb, 40lb, 42lb, 44lb, 46lb, 48lb, 50lb, 52lb, 54lb, 56lb, 58lb, 60lb, 62lb, 64lb, 66lb, 68lb, 70lb, 72lb, 74lb, 76lb, 78lb, 80lb, 82lb, 84lb, 86lb, 88lb, 90lb, 92lb, 94lb, 96lb, 98lb, 100lb)

## JOHN OAKLEY &amp; SONS

WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, E.C.4.

20ap78 1w 1f

## Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—see Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell commended it to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—see Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

89, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., & 4s. 6d.

6jue78 1w 28t 1de78

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of

Sportsmen is invited

to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now general use throughout Eng-

land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S

Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality

Percussion Caps,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and

Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-

loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game

at long distances.

And every description of Sporting

Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers

in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

6oc78 1f 13t 31mr79

## PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

WHITE ROSE and other SAGHET

POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-

DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP,

TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,

CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout

the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"

printed in seven colours.

1jun78 3

## NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely

printed matter.

This Mail Summary is compiled from

the Daily China Mail, is published

twice a month on the morning of the

English Mail's departure, and is a re-

cord of each fortnight's current history

of events in China and Japan, con-

tributed in original reports and collected

from the journals published at the various

ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,

Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete

Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage

paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage

paid \$13.00.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY

BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham

Street, not later than the evening before

the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, as in Daily

China Mail.

20ap78 1w 1f

## Intimations.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE

NORTON'S

MARK.

CANOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach."

"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefit to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

## CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,  
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,

And by Special Appointment to

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, R. L. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,

AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S

Watches, of every Description,

suitable for all climates, from £2

to 200 guineas. Chronographs,

Chronometers, Keyless Levers,

Presentations, Repeating, Railway

Guards', Soldiers', and Work-

men's Watches of Extra Strength.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending

their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogue of

Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free,

as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock

in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PATENTERS ON TURKET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY

sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

—Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

West-End Establishment—

25, OLD BOND STREET.

Established 1749.

6oc78 1w 52t 6oc79

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins

have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London,

&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

8de77 1w 52t 7de78

## DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY

OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE,

HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S

FLUID

MAGNESIA

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30mr78 1w 52t 30mr79

## FREDERICK ALGAR,

COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-

SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,

LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-

papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,

Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any

European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office

are regularly filed for the inspection of

Advertisers and the Public.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS,

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These

Lozenges contain no opium nor any dele-

terious drug, therefore the medicine

they take with perfect confidence. Their

beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The

old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-

mended by the most eminent Physicians.

## MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 23rd, 1877.

Sir, Your Lozenges are excellent, and

their beneficial effects most reliable. I

strongly recommend them in cases of Cough

and Asthma. You are at liberty to state

this as my opinion, formed from many

years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

M. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, Having tried your Lozenges

in India,







support of the charitable for the object aimed at by the ladies and the Committee. The bazaar opens at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 22nd Sunday after Trinity, 17th November, 1878:—

Morning Prayer, Communion Service and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Daniel, vii.; Second Lesson, Hebrews, x. from v. 19; Psalm, Nos. 93 and 94; Monks; Venite, No. 7; Monks; Te Deum, No. 2; Mercor; Benedictus, No. 1; Mercor; Anthem; "O God, Thou art my God," No. 43; Kyrie, No. 2; Mercor; Hymn, "How sweet the name of Jesus sounds," No. 178.

Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Daniel, vii. from v. 9; Second Lesson, John v. from v. 24; Psalm, No. 95; Mercor; Cantate Domino, No. 134; Mercor; Deus Meus, No. 82; Mercor; First Hymn, "Christian! seek not yet repose," No. 269; Second Hymn, "As now the Sun's declining rays," No. 18.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before J. J. FRANCIS, Esq.)  
16th Nov., 1878.

##### FEROUS DOGS.

James William Croker, who appeared on a summons, was charged with keeping a ferocious dog which bit the wife of one Francisco Peres, an assistant gunner in the P. & O. Company's service. Mr. Francis fined him \$1.

##### DRUNK.

Mahomed Hussein, a seaman unemployed, was charged with being drunk. The defendant admitted the charge, and said that the liquor here was very strong.

##### STOCKS.

Wong Abo, a coolie, was sentenced to be exposed in the stocks for 6 hours for stealing a jacket at First Street.

Yip Alum, a coolie, committing a nuisance in a public place, sent to the stocks.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.  
Chan Asing, was sent to 12 months' hard labour for returning from deportation. Prisoner admitted the offence, but said that he was looking out for honest business. The case was ordered to be brought to the notice of H. E. the Governor, with a view to his re-deportation after the expiry of his sentence.

##### TO-DAY'S FINES.

Tsang Ameng, throwing rubbish into the harbour. Fined 50 cents.  
Lan Aynee, hawking fruit, without a license. Fined \$1.  
Lan Apo, steward H.M.S. Maggie, no pass. Fined \$2.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE K'LIN.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL,"  
Nov. 16th, 1878.

SIR,—Like the writer of "Chinese Notes," I also am interested in the K'lin question, and wish for the sake of the "ologies" to see it settled, but feel ohary about the identification of Chinese words with Sanskrit and the like, except upon the fullest evidence. Presuming that the writer of a note in the last number of the *China Review*, also presumed the article on Chinese in the *N. O. Herald* of September 1877, page 215, we can see that he has only had to apply his Grimm's Law, and K'lin at once becomes Garuda or something near it. So far so good, if only this step were followed by others as good or better. But it always seemed to me that something more was wanting in the study of comparative philology, than merely to get words answering letter for letter, and say they must therefore express the same thing. The writer already referred to sees a difficulty in the difference between the Chinese traditions of the K'lin and the Aryan traditions of the Garuda, and certainly did a weak thing when he wrote "the Urh-Ya often is at fault in explaining the old legends," and argued therefrom that these two might be reconciled. I merely wish to remark on this, that while on the one hand the K'lin has come down to us both as a quadruped and associated with benevolence and goodness, the Garuda is the associate of evil and the terror of the race. This "sovereign of the feathered race" is compared with *vultur*—the sweeping (bird), because of its fierce descent on its prey. The K'lin presents no such features, and the formation of the characters which compose its name neither indicates anything of the kind, nor the remotest suspicion that any such tradition existed when they were formed. With this we may also note the fact that the Sanskrit word still lives on in many of the dialects of India and the neighbourhood, but always with the meaning of  *Eagle*, never of quadruped.

One more objection may be raised against the identification, viz.—that the division of the word would be rather *gar-u-da* (for *garu* from root *gar*) than *gar-u-da*; and as the first syllable only is radical (the last corresponding with the final syllable in *Father*, *Gen-lor*, &c.), we find it difficult to connect *U* with the word at all. Lord Strangford once remarked that in the matter of Philology everybody seemed to go wrong; and perhaps I. W. K. will say I am no exception.

For the help of inquirers into this subject may I say that in addition to a valuable article in the *Chinese Repository*, many excellent notes may be found in the fragments of, and commentaries on, Ktesias, a Greek writer on Persian matters, B.C. 400, respecting many (fabulous) wild animals.

The question has been asked if two-horned Unicorns are ever mentioned. We read (Deut. XXXIII, 17, margin) of "the horns of an Unicorn," but this rests on a mistaken idea of the meaning of words, and confusion perhaps with the Rhinoceros bicornis.

##### CHINA.

##### PROCESSION.

A correspondent writes under date the 6th November.—A few days since some fishermen got hold of the new *Amay* Rook *Boon*, which had been but a short time laid down—a fact they did not know, for they seemed to fancy it was one of the old busy *aduli*

and that they had found a good prize. Making a rope fast to it from their boat, they set sail in the hope of towing it into Sharp Peak. The boat of course soon got headway on, but was almost as soon brought to all standing with the exception of the stern, which, much to their annoyance, was carried away. The occurrence was reported to the Harbour-master at the Anchorage, and he at once procured one of the Arsenal steamers and proceeded outside. On his arrival, he at once saw what was the matter. Our correspondent adds, "I fancy fishermen will not try again in a hurry to bring in a buoy moored with 12 cwt. of anchor, so that a check is clear upon this and perhaps upon some other points."—*N. O. D. News.*

(Herald, Nov. 7th.)  
The ex-Futai Ting is expected to arrive in port at any moment, and we believe that there is now no doubt as to his having received an Imperial commission to arrange the Wu-shih-shan difficulty. His Excellency has, we understand, had the Manual Arsenal Gunboat *Chi An* placed at his disposal, and will take passage in her from Swatow.

H. E. the Viceroy is said to be tired of the cares of office, and it is reported in well-informed native circles that he has tendered his resignation to the Emperor. His health is popularly supposed to be the only permissible to a Chinese official in such circumstances, and although this is but a sorry hole to creep out of, we can well believe that, in view of recent events, His Excellency is sufficiently indisposed to render his retirement from office desirable.

Pending the arrival of Ting Futai the Wu-shih-shan affair is, in *status quo*. The Chinese officials are said to be opposed to the rebuilding of the mission house, on the plea that it would lead to another riot. Of this there is not, we are informed, the slightest danger, save from the Lin Ying Lin faction; but there is every danger to be apprehended in that quarter unless the ruffians are promptly punished, and that is the thing the native authorities have hitherto declined to undertake, although we hear of some partial arrests having been made in the last few days.

##### SHANGHAI.

##### (News.)

The signatures to the petition to the Postmaster-General, asking for a reconsideration of the intention to despatch the homeward mails on Sundays, numbered some 400, and included the names of the members of the various public bodies in the Settlement, of the whole of the mercantile and other firms and their employees, the professional residents, traders, and in fact of members of the community generally. To take from us the weekly half-holiday during the winter months, so necessary for reinvigoration after the enervating heats of summer, would be almost unbearable; and it is therefore fervently to be hoped that the prayer of the petition will be granted.

The usual auction of race ponies after each meeting took place at the Horse Bazaar last evening (Nov. 11th), when, despite a bitterly cold wind and a sudden lowering of the temperature to almost winter intensity, there was a numerous attendance, and in several instances the bidding was brisk. The following were the prices realised in taels:—Beetroot 20, Grane 75, Pink Domino 50, Rattler (griffin) 35, Thurio (griffin) 26, Commander 105, Brutus 80, Strathmore 50, Strathleven 50, Strathdon (griffin) 86, Strathbryn (griffin) 95, Strathearn 60, Killarney 70, Kildare 35, Nomparr 106, Ferretton 95, Sensation 75, Saunterer 96, Cedar 45, Wild Bull (griffin) 75, Wild Goat (griffin) 45, Wild Bear (griffin) 60, Octopus 50, Unicorn 35, Dun Griffin 31, Grey Griffin 14, Griffin 30, Dun Pony 25, Rosicrucian 11, Unicorn 50, Unicorn 20, Ruby 65, Tantara 30, Barbarossa 70. A number of other griffins were also offered, some of which were sold at good prices.—Mr. Barnes Dallas advertised a sale of race ponies and griffins this afternoon, at four o'clock.

#### THE DINDINGS TRAGEDY.

(Straits Times.)

H. E. the Governor received on Saturday a telegram from the Lieut.-Governor, Penang, from which the following is an extract:—

"Lapping arrived this morning with 'eleven prisoners from Pangkor. Six 'others have been captured here."

We understand that the *Lapping* has returned to the Dindings to give such further assistance and support to the civil authorities as may be necessary. The *Pyah Pekhet* had not returned to Penang with Messrs. Kar and Riccard when the Lieut.-Governor telegraphed. The arrest of these prisoners is mainly due to the prompt action of H. E. the Governor in despatching the gunboat *Lapping* to the Dindings, directly upon receipt of the telegram announcing the murder of Captain Lloyd. It is satisfactory also to note that the *Lapping* has returned to the Dindings.

Conflicting private accounts have been received of Mrs. Lloyd's condition. One account says that in Dr. Veitch's opinion recovery is hopeless from the dreadful injuries to her head. Another is to the effect that the poor lady is slightly better and conscious, but is still unaware of her husband's death.

The *Penang Gazette* of the 28th October contains the following account of the Dindings tragedy:—

Early yesterday morning the B. S. N. Company's steamer *Pyah Pekhet* was signalled at the flagstaff as entering the harbour, and shortly afterwards it was noticed that she had her colors and masthead flags at half mast, and speculation was naturally rife as to the cause of these signs of mourning; but little were people prepared to hear the story of such a fearful tragedy as that related by those on board of the steamer. It was that Captain Lloyd, the Superintendent of the Dindings, had been murdered, Mrs. Lloyd dangerously wounded, and Mrs. Innes, the wife of the Acting Superintendent of Lower Perak, seriously wounded by a daring gang of Chinese robbers, who looted the residence of Captain Lloyd, and were allowed to go clear, while a force, consisting of 18 Policemen, were within thirty yards of the attacked house. Mrs. Lloyd and her three children were brought up here in the *Pyah Pekhet*. An inquest on the body was opened yesterday and has been adjourned till to-morrow. We publish below the evidence taken hitherto, which will give our readers a complete idea of the nature of the outrage so far as is known at present.

Suffice it to say here that a Police force was sent down to Pandora in the *Pyah Pekhet* with Assistant Superintendent Bickert in charge, with orders to call for Mr. Low the Resident of Perak at Larut, who

is entrusted by the Government with the task of investigating fully into the matter. Mr. Karl, the Chinese Interpreter, also accompanied the party by special direction.

##### EVIDENCE TAKEN AT THE INQUEST.

27th October, 1878.

Emily Anne Innes, the wife of James Innes, Acting Superintendent of Lower Perak, deposed.—I went on a visit to Mrs. Lloyd on the 22nd October. On the morning of the 28th I was awakened by hearing sounds of footsteps, firearms and voices of men, and seeing a very great light above the roof. I thought at first it was a Chinese festival. I cried out to Captain Lloyd, "What is all this noise about?" I received no answer, and just then somebody kicked my door in passing, but did not open it and the footsteps went straight to Captain Lloyd's room; heard sounds of violence, such as breaking open boxes and shouting. I got upon a table and looked over the partition and saw two men breaking a box in the doorway of Captain Lloyd's room. I called out "Captain Lloyd, Captain Lloyd," and got down from the table. A Chinaman then burst my door open and attacked me with a hatchet. I tried to keep the blows off with my arms; but he cut me on the head.

I fell down and remember nothing more till I found myself under a bad in Captain Lloyd's room. I don't know how I got up and fast. I heard one say "Tuan anda mati" and another "Orang China anda mati." I thought all my friends were dead. I was afraid to come out. After a time I came out. Pengulu Sahib and others gathered round me. They showed me Captain Lloyd's body and said he was murdered by Chinese robbers, and I saw also Mrs. Lloyd lying apparently dead in her room. The Pengulu advised me to go in the steam launch to Durian Sabatang to fetch Mr. Innes and some Police. I told the ayah to take great care of Mrs. Lloyd, as she began to show symptoms of life. I put the Pengulu in charge of the house and started. I cannot identify the Chinaman who attacked and wounded me. Off Kota Siba I met the "Pyah Pekhet." Captain Joyce took me on board and brought me back to Pangkor, sending the "Raid" with my Chinese servant to Durian Sabatang. I cannot say how I got these bruises on my arms—(showing severe contusions inside of both arms above elbow). The wound on my head—about four inches long on the crown—was dressed this morning by an Apothecary. I lost from my dressing table a gold watch with monogram E. A. I. with chain, gold necklaces with pendant, silver-topaz brooch with blue enamel and gold border.

Captain Joyce stated.—At about 7 a.m. on Saturday I saw the "Rapid" off Kota Siba, steaming up; looking through my glasses, I saw Mrs. Innes sitting at the cabin door with her face all covered with blood and gore. I thought that some accident had happened on board the launch; she blew her whistle and half-masted her ensign. I stopped my engines, and the launch came alongside. Mrs. Innes told me Captain Lloyd had been murdered and she feared Mrs. Lloyd also. I proceeded on at once to Pangkor, sending the "Rapid" on to fetch Mr. Innes from Durian Sabatang. I reached Pangkor at 12 noon. I put Mrs. Innes inside my cabin to keep her out of the gaze of the people. The Pengulu came alongside on my anchoring. He said Captain Lloyd had been murdered by Chinese and Mrs. Lloyd dangerously wounded, and was alive. I went ashore with a party of my crew armed, accompanied by Mr. Innes. I found the Serang of the Water Police on guard at Captain Lloyd's house. On entering found all furniture and boxes broken up and blood stains in all the rooms and saw Captain Lloyd lying on the floor dead, covered with wounds. Mrs. Lloyd was lying in bed. She appeared asleep. She had a large gash under the left eye and a severe bruise on the skull. Three Malay women were fanning her. On examining all the rooms found every box broken open. The iron safe had the bottom smashed in. There was nothing left in it but a few cents. I had Captain Lloyd's body removed into a side room so that Mrs. Lloyd should not wake up and see it suddenly. I got a coffin this I wrote Mrs. Lloyd and I asked her how she felt. She replied a little better. I took her and Mrs. Innes to the board; then I returned on shore and recovered the house. I got the key of the storeroom from the ayah; she said everything in it was all right; the door was locked. I sent Captain Lloyd's body on board in the coffin. I went round the house; shut all the windows and doors. I found the lower panel of the front door was knocked away sufficiently to admit the body of a man. I found this wooden spear outside in the verandah upstairs. I put the Pengulu in charge and told him not to remove or sweep the house, to allow everything to remain as I found it. I then started for Penang, arriving here this morning with Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Lloyd and her three children and the body of Captain Lloyd. I also brought the Serang of the Water Police and the constable who was supposed to be on duty when the robbers attacked the house.

Mahomed Tahir, the Serang of the Water Police, stated.—On the morning of the 28th instant, I was asleep in my quarters 30 yards from Captain Lloyd's house. I woke up and heard two shots fired and Captain Lloyd calling out "Serang." I was going out when the Chinese entered at my door and pierced the attic walls with wooden and iron spears. I was afraid and climbed up to the roof of my hut by a crevasse. I heard the Chinese call out "Lye la." About 20 minutes after, I got down, opened my door and ran out to the guard-room calling out to the constables. There were two rifles but no ammunition or bayonets in the guard-room. If I had ammunition I could have fired on the Chinese as they were then getting into their sampans on the beach to go away. I saw two sampans distinctly. On going up to Captain Lloyd's house with all my men I saw two more sampans pulling away. On entering the house I saw Captain Lloyd lying on his face on the floor in his bed room—he was breathing heavily; I lifted him up and supported him in a sitting position. I heard speechless Pengulu Mahomed Akib then came in; he saw us supporting Captain Lloyd. Mrs. Lloyd was lying in bed wounded. I got some ammunition from the house and gave it to the constables who followed the Chinese in flag boats. The steam launch *Wua* belonging to Mr. Tooh having been ordered to get up steam by me, I went in her with three constables and ten Malays in search of the Chinese who attacked the house. The Chinese were fully 20 minutes attacking the house before I heard them say "Lye la" and go away.

Constable Seman stated.—I was on guard at Captain Lloyd's house, at 1.30 a.m. on the 28th, and was walking up and down in front of the house. I saw a lot of men on the beach. I called out "slaph, slaph," receiving no answer I fired at them and called out to the Serang "help, help," the men—all Chinese—then came up the hill to the house. I fired five shots and kept them off for a time with my sword. Some Chinese came up by another path and broke in the door of Captain Lloyd's house. I could not prevent it as I was engaged with the other party who kept off and did not attempt to come near me. I had a drawn sword bayonet in my hand, but could not load my rifle again as the Chinese were too close; they had torches lighted and firearms; they entered Captain Lloyd's house. Being alone I did not see Captain Lloyd killed. The Chinese guarded the constables' quarters in order to stop their coming out. Captain Lloyd and I called to his Serang. Neither he nor the men came out till the Chinese had left.

##### HOME GOSSIP.

One of the pictures of the year in 1870 will be a portrait of Mr. Gladstone, now, with two or three other portraits equally notable in subject, on the canal of Mr. Millais. The ex-Premier is taken standing in a three-quarter length, and almost in profile; there is a great deal of warm colour in the background; the head is entirely in light, and full of intense character; the treatment of the looks of stray hair on the forehead, and of the sharply-defined frontal bones, is admirable as a study of individuality; so is the rugged yet refined drawing of the mouth. In no recent portrait by Mr. Millais has there, it is stated, been a more striking and complete harmony between the idiosyncrasy of the subject and the executive manner of the artist. Every touch is characteristic of both the men.

The facility with which Mr. Gladstone is now got an advertisement out of him. The last successful dodger is a man who has written a book about the affections of the voice, sent a copy of it to the ex-Premier, and got a letter from him, out of which a paragraph has been copied, in which has gone the round of all the papers. In his letter Mr. Gladstone says innocently, "When I have a lengthened statement to make, I have taken what is called 'egg-flick'—a glass of sherry beaten up with an egg." Bader-Bader is *en finis* this week. A grand family gathering of the house of Hohenzollern, with their numerous cousins and marriage relations, has assembled at that delightful spot to celebrate the "Empress Augusta's birthday." The programme of the week's festivities includes, besides army steepchases on two days, an agricultural festival, an "Italian night," with illuminations and several great military and other concerts. The number of visitors in the town is something unprecedented, and fabulous prices are being paid for lodgings. Among the foreign visitors at presentjourning in the town are the Russian Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, and his son, the Russian Minister at Dresden, who will remain throughout the festivities, which do not conclude till Oct. 7.

According to a country paper, an inquiry has been held in private relative to an astounding mistake recently made by somebody in connection with the 2nd Lincolnshire Rifle Volunteers. The programme of their annual review included a "sham" fight, and about 10,000 persons attended for the sake of the mild excitement to be got out of such a display. "When about to load (says the report) the Louth men discovered that they had been served with ball cartridges." Of course blank cartridge was at once substituted, and the performance was thus prevented from turning out a really tragic affair.

Brighton has been startled during the past week by the apparition of a man mounted on a bicycle of colossal dimensions who glided along on a level with the tops of the lamp-posts, towering above the height of ordinary carriages. The driving-wheel of this machine is nearly eight feet in height, so that the rider's head is some twelve feet from the ground. The courage required to mount on the top of a wheel of this height was only outdone by the dexterity with which the machine was guided and the velocity attained. A champion bicyclist from the Cape of Good Hope ventured to try and ride on this monster, and found it necessary to cling ignominiously to a lamp-post in order to dismount. A man of ordinary size is enabled to ride this bicycle by means of a secondary treadle placed above the usual crank, and connected by a rod, the action or stroke being in what is termed retrograde. The wheel is 260 inches in circumference, and constructed on the rigid principle. The backbone is made of a seamless steel tube, and has steps projecting for mounting, and a second handle for steering, while the rider is getting into the saddle.

The *Figaro* gives its readers the following piece of valuable information:—"The London Gazette" announces that Lord Beaconsfield, the hero of Cyprus, has just been raised to the dignity of earl. He will henceforth be known under the titles of Viscount Garmoyne of Earl Talbot."

The Australian Orléansites will have no reason to regret their visit to England. They take back with them a sum of over 10,000l., the net residue of their receipts from the matinees in this country, after paying all expenses. For one match alone they received a cheque for 780l. 15s. 6d.

##### POLITICAL NOTES.

The Pope is greatly suffering from want of funds. Since his accession the collection of Peter's pence has fallen off to an alarming degree. Under the rule of Pío Nono a great many of the faithful used to make large donations, which they have stopped since the death of the Martyr Pope. Leo XIII. has introduced retrenchment in many departments of his household, but it would require a real charity organisation society to see to the proper management of the finances of an institution which is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. The Bishop of Orleans has lately made an attempt at an organisation in his own diocese by ordering that beneficent Peter's pence should be collected at regular intervals, at a tax on all the faithful, but it is difficult to organise popular enthusiasm when it has become extinct, and in the end the Pope may have to fall back upon the benefit of the Italian law of guarantees, as he has to secure a civil list in the place of the deficient donations of the Catholics world.

A second Yersa Rasoolich has been acquitted by a jury at Moscow in the person

of a young lady called Alexandra Venezko who, some time ago made an attempt on the life of Baron Krzewalsky, Public Prosecutor of the district, but wounded his deputy by mistake. When the verdict was brought in, similar revolutionary manifestations took place as in the case of the would-be assassin of General Trepoff. One of the measures lately adopted by the Russian Government to put a stop to Nihilism and dialyism is a decree forbidding parents to have their children instructed by any teachers except those on whose certificates the police have marked the word *blaknadionnost*, which means "deserving of great confidence." By this means it is hoped that a final stop will be put to all revolutionary tendencies.

Mr. Gladstone, having passed the proofs of a series of articles in the October magazines, is having a very gay holiday in the Isle of Man. The Manx people are enthusiastic, and Mr. Gladstone is ready to address pleasant words to them within doors and without. The ex-Premier has also been drawn into a fresh correspondence. He wrote the other day to Australia declaring that recent elections have proved that the country is opposed to the Government of the day. Lord Claude Hamilton promptly challenges this statement by analysing the returns of the various elections which have taken place since the Government have been in power. Mr. Gladstone admits that the challenge is reasonable, but declines to go into the matter minutely at present. He promises to deal with it as a whole, and Lord Hamilton replies, keeping him to the compact. It is not impossible that the opportunity of a general election will come before Mr. Gladstone completes the entire survey of the state of public opinion. It cannot be doubted, however, that the necessity for an Afghan campaign, and the burdens it will add to this country, will tell unfavourably on all things having to pay a heavy income tax.

It was not to be expected that the Afghan scare, following upon long depression in commercial circles, would bring no financial disaster. The failure of the City of Glasgow Bank is only, however, an indication that rotten concerns take advantage of an opportunity like the present to close their doors. It is pretty clear that the bank has been paying large dividends which have not been earned, and that for some years reckless speculation has been going on. The bank has enormously large claims on a few firms—seven millions, it is said, are owing to the bank by five firms—and these are not likely to be paid except in bankruptcy. If they were there would still be a large deficiency. There are some 1,200 shareholders, and their liability beyond their shares is at present unknown. Three millions is named as the bank's deficiency. Happily there has been a little excitement in the North in consequence of the failure, confidence being placed in the shareholders' power to make good the deficit. The only resulting failure yet announced is that of Messrs. Smith Fleming, and Co., London; and, in connection with them, Messrs. William Nicol and Co., of Bombay, and Fleming and Co., of Kurrachee. A thousand guineas have been put down by Mr. Henry Leek, a recent candidate for Ayreshire, as the nucleus of a fund to aid helpless shareholders.

Visitors to Paris this autumn speak with great admiration of the magnificent success of the electric lighting experiments in the French capital. The electric lighting of all our principal thoroughfares is only a question of time. Gas as a street light is doomed; but gas as a power in other directions is advancing. The Otto silent gas-engine is taking the place of steam-engines in hundreds of factories. An engine that does not want boiler, furnace, engineer, or stoker, and supplies six or eight horse-power, for a very modest outlay in gas, promises to work a revolution in machine power.

A railway to the crater of Mount Vesuvius is projected, and will no doubt afford scope for a company possessed of spare capital, directors, officers, offices—everything, in fact, except the means of paying a dividend. The Rhigi Railway, notwithstanding the delicious ecstasy of being wound up a mountain, has just financially collapsed; and the crater of Vesuvius is assuming such a threatening aspect as to be the talk of the world. Nothing must ever stand in the way of a new railway project, and possibly the failure of the Rhigi Railway and the fiery outburst of the Vesuvius crater will only excite the ardour of the promoters of the railway to the edge of the boiling lava at the mouth of the crater. Investors should not miss the opportunity!

Mr. Archibald Forbes has written a rollicking article in the *Nineteenth Century*. When he heard of the Cyprus annexation he threw up his cap and crowed like an honest and dozing jingo. A day or two later he was off to the island; there evidently came back to shiver at the very name of Cyprus. He recovers himself sufficiently to hint that Lord Cyprus would be a suitable Russian name for Lord Beaconsfield, and he sympathises with Mr. Cross in the belief that he has been badly treated by his colleagues and not supplied with "adequate information." Mr. Forbes is not in love with Cyprus, and he makes much fun out of what he calls "The Fiasco of Cyprus." He does not believe in Cyprus as a base of operations against Russia. Perhaps nobody did; but he concludes with an opinion about Afghanistan which is pertinent.—"Our safety, equally from danger, real or fancied, in our front, and from possible chaos in our rear, lies in the military occupation of Afghanistan. It is from Cabul and Herat that the words 'Thus far, and no farther!' will resound with effect alike to St. Petersburg and through the banners of Hindustan, as from a miserable island in a dead angle of the Mediterranean." What will the *Daily News* say to such an opinion from its "Special?"

Mr. Hornum Bassam is starting again for Mosul, to continue his Assyrian explorations on behalf of the Government. Among the trophies of his late mission have been found some very valuable Babylonian records, which continue to occupy the attention of the greatest students of the British Museum.

##### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

(China Review.)

*Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan.* Vol. VI., Part II. 9th February to 27th April 1878. Yokohama, 1878. These journals of the Asiatic Society of Japan are invariably a rich mine of information bearing directly or indirectly on Chinese studies. The present volume contains but few such articles, but the few we have here, are replete with interest for Sinologists. Hideoyoshi's invasion of Corea, from the pen of W. G. Aston, is really an interesting chapter in the history of China and its relations with Corea, and indeed

also in the history of the relations existing during the Ming dynasty between China and Japan. Hideoyoshi's invasion, though it failed entirely, was at the outset intended to be an invasion of China by way of Corea.

Mr. G. Satow's valuable paper on the *Corean potters in Satsuma* is a most important contribution to the history of ceramic art in the East, showing not only that the Japanese art of pottery was originally derived from Corea, but suggesting also the probability, though Mr. Satow does not here touch on it, of Chinese pottery being also an offshoot of that ancient civilisation which appears to have reigned in Corea in a measure far outshining anything that modern Coreans can boast of.

For the benefit of collectors of China-ware we note here the principal results of Mr. Satow's researches, based as they are on personal inquiries among the descendants of the ancient Coreans, as well as by the high authority of Ninagawa Noritane the historian of Japanese faience. The *Satsuma* true ware dates back to the above mentioned invasion of Corea by Hideoyoshi (A.D. 1592-1598), who brought over Corean workmen, through whom and their descendants the more common kinds of pottery were produced, known by the name *yaku-yaki*, *agano* and *nakanokura* ware. These kinds of pottery were distinguished by a dark colour with a black glaze and are still manufactured at Tanboya. About A.D. 1624-1644 the discovery of white sand and white clay in the Province of Satsuma enabled the Corean workmen to produce the famous white *Satsuma* cracked ware (*shibubiki*), distinguished then by the sparing use of ornamentation and colour. Towards the close of the eighteenth century this same kind of pottery began to be decorated with figures, landscapes and set patterns in the style of colouring called *shibubiki*, notable for the richness of the gliding, the delicacy of the drawing and subdued harmonious colouring. The best specimens of this *Satsuma* ware were produced at Tatsuno, whence the potters were later removed to Tanoura (near Kagoshima). The imitations of the *Satsuma* ware, chiefly manufactured at Kiyoto, are distinguished by somewhat darker colour, the appearance of the crackle and the style of decoration.

Mr. Satow describes, from ocular observation, all the details of the various processes of manufacture, and gives the results of Dr. Divers' chemical analysis of the pigments used for producing the various colours of the fine *Satsuma* wares. For all these details we refer the reader to the article itself. But we note in conclusion a curious incident. Mr. Satow found, at one of the potteries, a workman engaged in modelling a statuette of Christ after a wood-cut in a religious periodical called the *Christian Observer*; the workman had copied the face and beard with considerable accuracy, but had draped the body and limbs in the robes of a Buddhist priest.

*Chinese Subjects at the Lyons and Florence Congress of Orientalists.*—At the Congress of Orientalists lately held at Lyons, the seventh meeting (4th September) was entirely occupied with Chinese subjects. Mr. Cordier of Shanghai delivered an address on religions in China. Next followed Mr. Milson with a paper on Fengshui, based on Dr. Eitel's book on the subject. Mr. Imazumi read a paper entitled *Critical studies on Lao Tze*, and Mr. Imazumi one on the superstitions of the Chinese before the time of Confucius. Some essays on Dupuis' travels in Yunnan were referred to the publishing Committee. At the Congress held at Florence Chinese subjects received prominent attention at the meeting held on 16th September. Dr. Legge, as Chairman, delivered the opening address, and read a paper from the present state of Chinese studies and what is wanted to complete the analysis of the Chinese written characters. Professor Rosny, the speaker of the Congress, next brought forward discussions on an ethnological character regarding Indo-China and the Malay Archipelago, illustrated by quotations from Chinese writers. The Florentine Advocate Andreazzi gave a translation of a Chinese list of synonyms for objects of natural history. Mr. Wylie furnished an account of the subjugation of Corea. Among the papers referred to the publishing Committee were essays by Dr. George von der Gabelentz, Mr. Cordier, Professor Beal, Mr. Noemini, and Mr. Berend.

##### Dead Letters.

Addison, Wm., 130, Eldon Street, South Shields.  
Ahren, A. O., 13, Glasshouse Street, London, W.  
Armstrong, Capt. George, 8 S. Prentiss, Hongkong.  
Browne, Miss L., 85, Parliament Street, Liverpool.  
Chang-Woo Gow, Marcellus, 1, Cheong Loong & Co., 86, Queen's Road, Hongkong.  
Chen, Mr. A., 1, Berry Lane, Miller's Point, Sydney.  
D'Agular, Manuel, Labou, 27, Eggeberts, Emma, Lange Keisse, 27, Hamburg.  
Falconer, Captain R., care of H. M. Consul, Whampoa.  
Flores, Luis, Sydney.  
Garrison, Mrs. E., 17, Dods Lane, Norfolk.  
Golding, Miss U., Post Office, George Street, Sydney.  
Harris, L., Silver Hotel, Solo, Java.  
Jerome, Mrs. R., 2, Ravens Row, Mill End Road, London.  
Kirkman, H., Luback, Germany.  
Kirkman, Mrs. G., 62, New Bond Street, London.  
Lephevalier, Mademoiselle, Rue de la Fontaine, 18, Havre.  
Lindsay, Thos., 122, North Road, Preston.  
Lucas, F., British Arcade, Carrick, B'ham.  
Macdonald, Major R. M., Sheerness Barracks (Registered).  
Masson, Alex., Ship John Watson, Amoy.  
Mitchell, F. H., 17, Havelock Road, Hackney, London.  
Murphy, Mrs. P. O., St. John's, Newfoundland.  
Pittcock, W. W., 6, Lady Lynch, B'ham.  
Poppy, Post Office, Sandhurst, Victoria.  
Postmaster, Naganmat, India.  
Powell, George, Signalman, H. M. S. Frodo.  
Sandbrag, Mrs. I., Spittle Court, Sandsea, South Wales.  
Smith, Miss A., 64, Milton Road, Gravesend.  
Taylor, Miss, Ship Centurion, Amoy.  
Wing Lee & Co., 12, West Point, H'kong.  
Woodville, E., Arbuthnot Road, H'kong.  
The above letters have been returned from various places at which they addressed cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.



## Portfolio.

## THE OASIS.

"As rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land,"  
Isaiah.

Another day! The long and level rays,  
Like molten silver, o'er the desert ran;  
And slowly still within that furnace-blaze  
Crept on our caravan.

Many behind had found a shifting tomb,  
Dying ethereal amid the sandy waves,  
Camel and rider—and the dread Simoom  
Had heaped 'mid lonely graves.

Our Libyan drivers staggered faintly by,  
And gazed on our patient "desert-ships."  
We searched in vain the scorched and coppery sky  
And gnawed our raging lips.

At last the camels reared their heads on high,  
Snuffed the hot air, and then, as in a dream,  
Pushed on, with pace redoubled, and a cry—  
A wild and graceful scream.

A tiny speck upon the glassy verge  
Grew large and larger as our caravan  
Sped o'er the desert, like a broken surge,  
Mid cries of beast and man.

Only some palm trees clustering about  
A sphinx half buried in the sandy tides;  
But still our camels, with their necks  
stretched out,  
Rushed on with mighty strides.

Then, as we neared the emerald oasis,  
The plash of waters fell upon the ear  
Like choicest music, and we rushed to kiss  
The wave that sparkled near.

Gemming the bald, bleak desert like a star,  
And shaded by the palm-leaves interlaced,  
It bubbled high, and glistened from afar,  
A diamond of the waste.

Its music fanned us like a cooling breeze,  
And grovelled down to snuck the limpid tide,  
We propped down to snuck the limpid tide,  
And drank, all grateful-eyed.

No more we feared the wide, wide sandy seas,  
Or clouds of robber-horses upon our flank;  
And hymns of praise the holy dervishes  
Loud-chanted as we drank.

"Allah il Allah!" Through the burning air  
And o'er the plains their hoarse thank-  
giving swept;  
Our bosoms beat in accord with the prayer,  
And, as we drank, we wept.

Oh, many a time since then my life hath  
seemed  
A wide Sahara, desolate and apart,  
And the sweet memory of that prayer hath  
streamed  
Like music to my heart.

Till, pressing on, half fainting and athirst,  
Soft oases of faith my journey graced,  
And cooling waters from their bosoms burst  
To cheer me o'er the waste.

—Nathan D. Urner.

## SEPTEMBER.

In the eyes of September the smiles of  
November  
Mingle, as blue with grey—  
As gladness from sorrow a deep light doth  
borrow,  
So is earth's glance to-day!

The teak-tree, beholding the lily unfolding,  
Flags of a wondrous green,  
Puts on a gay bonnet with yellow stars on it  
And gossamer wefts between!

Down by the grey river while sad rushes  
grieve,  
Here, where the world runs high,  
Made proud by morn's willing, the millet-  
blades smiling,  
Challenge the deep-hued sky.

Would lovely September might leave to  
November  
This mantle she trails so low—  
But ruthless October is sure to disrobe her,  
And all the green grass will go.  
—Pekin.

## THE MALLORY PROPELLER.

A very ingenious mechanical device for propelling and steering a ship in any direction by means of one and the same apparatus has recently been brought over to England from America by its inventor, Colonel William H. Mallory, of the United States Army. It consists of a vertically swivelled screw-propeller of peculiar construction, by the aid of which a vessel can be moved sideways, turned rapidly in a circle whose diameter is the ship's length, and can be made to advance or retire with equal rapidity. This apparatus is fitted on a boat 87 ft. long by 9 ft. 6 in. beam. She is, in fact, a steam-launch belonging to the American Navy, and on board of which we recently had the opportunity of seeing the powers of this remarkable invention fully demonstrated. Close in the stern of the boat is a small horizontal engine, having a pair of steam cylinders 8 in. diameter and 8 in. stroke, working at right angles to each other on a vertical crank-shaft which occupies the position of the rudder. The engine acts upon the vertical shaft in one direction only; it is never reversed, but it is started and stopped, and its speed is regulated by the usual arrangement in connection with the engines. This shaft passes down within a tube, which is connected with a casing of fish-like form, at one end of which the propeller-blades are carried. Within the casing into which water is admitted is a short horizontal shaft, which carries the screw propeller, and which is made to revolve by a miter-wheel gearing into another at the bottom of the vertical driving-shaft. The propeller has four blades, and is 40 in. in diameter with a 3-ft. pitch. Under the casing the tube is continued down to a prolongation of the keel, in which it is pivoted, although it does not rest upon it, the shaft and screw with its casing being suspended from the keel-plate of the engine on deck.

It will be seen that so far we have a screw-propeller on a horizontal shaft driven from a vertical shaft above it, and by means of which the vessel is simply moved forwards or backwards, or sideways, as the case may be. We now come to the means for giving direction to the ship, which has no rudder. This is effected by means of a pair of small auxiliary trunk engines, having 4 in. cylinders and a 4 in. stroke. These engines are placed just in front of the main engine, and between the two, the

steersman, who is also the engineer, stands, having control of both by means of gearing placed in front of him. From these auxiliary engines a shaft proceeds rearwards to the top of the tube which leads down to and forms part of the fish-shaped casing carrying the screw-propeller. This shaft and the tube are connected by worm gearing, and as the tube is free to rotate around a vertical axis at a point midway of its length, it follows that, on the auxiliary engine being started the propeller can be placed at any angle with the keel of the ship, or can be made to describe a perfect circle. It can, in fact, be revolved or locked at any point of the compass. The auxiliary engines, however, are only used for moving the screw rapidly into opposite positions,—that is to say, for reversing the direction of the ship and for removing her, the general steering being effected by a hand-wheel. The propeller can be made to act upon the vessel instantly in any direction, even with a total reverse of 180 degrees without any dangerous or disagreeable shock to the ship. When the main and the auxiliary engines are both in motion, the screw is revolving on its own horizontal axis, and is also describing a circle as its casing is rotating around a vertical axis. Under these conditions the vessel is at rest, as the propeller can be placed at any angle with the keel of the ship. The steersman is guided in all the movements of the vessel by an indicator which is placed on the top of the steering apparatus, and which shows at all times the exact position of the screw and its casing. The engines are supplied with steam from a boiler of the locomotive type placed in the forward part of the vessel.

With this ingenious apparatus the vessel we have described was put through a series of evolutions of the most trying character, all of which she performed in a most satisfactory manner. She was started, reversed while at full speed, put through a circle which was described in the water by her head and stern, propelled sideways, and in fact, manoeuvred in every possible direction, with thorough success. Her engines were also both driven at the same time, and the boat maintained a stationary position; this was effected by one of the passengers and one operator, who upon the occasion of our visit was Colonel Mallory. In short, the boat showed herself to be under the most complete and perfect command conceivable. The working of this vessel suggests various applications of the Mallory propeller, both for warlike and commercial purposes, such as for torpedo-boats, rams, tugs, ferries and in coasting and river vessels where high tide and strong currents are prevalent. The working of the vessel and apparatus has been witnessed by the Admiralty authorities, who have so far approved the system that they have given directions for a torpedo-boat, a pinnace, and a launch to be designed, and an estimate of the cost to be furnished to them. In America the principle has been well tested in several torpedo vessels and other small craft, as well as in the *Navajo*, a fine yacht 95 ft. long and 15 ft. beam, which has successfully run about 4,800 miles thus fitted. The American Naval Department has also decided upon fitting this apparatus to the *Alarm*, a torpedo ram, 178 ft. long and 28 ft. beam. On the whole, this application of the screw for the purpose of propelling and steering vessels is certainly a novelty, and while it is most ingenious, it has the merit of being practical. It is being introduced into this country by Colonel Mallory, in conjunction with General Joseph R. Hawley, United States Army, of 216, Piccadilly. The steam launch is lying in the Victoria Dock.—*Times*.

## CONVICT LIFE IN NEW CALEDONIA.

New Caledonia was one of Cook's discoveries. It was taken possession of by the Emperor Napoleon in the time of the Crimean War of 1854, when the island stood actually as British territory named in the commission of a Colonial Governor, Sir George Grey, and in spite of his protest. It has been used as a French penal settlement, and, oddly enough, this, almost the only permanent addition by the Emperor Napoleon to the French possessions, has become the place of transportation for the Parisian Communists of 1871. The island is about 800 miles east from the coast of Australia, and 1,000 miles north-west from the North Cape of New Zealand. It is almost 200 miles in length, with a mean breadth of 30 miles, and extends between the parallels 20 degrees and 23 degrees south latitude. It is rich in copper, nickel, cobalt, antimony, and gold. The population of New Caledonia, according to the official report, numbered 15,569 at the end of 1875. This is exclusive of the natives of the island, of whom there are supposed to be 50,000 or 60,000. The free population number 4,975. Most of the transports (ordinary convicts) are kept on the island of Nu, the large island lying in front of the main island. There is also another convict establishment at Baraki, about thirty miles from Noumea. In the two establishments just mentioned the convicts are of the ordinary criminal class, and are called *transportes*. Most of the political prisoners—*deports*—are detained in the Isle of Pines; the remainder on a peninsula not very far from Noumea. The Isle of Pines lies off the south-east end of New Caledonia, at a distance of thirty miles, and is sixty or seventy miles from Noumea. No one is allowed to live on the island except the exiles, their guards, the natives, and the members of a Roman Catholic Mission Station. So jealously guarded are the political prisoners that a stranger is not allowed even to go ashore; and a Russian Count, travelling for his pleasure, who was recently at Noumea, and most anxious to visit the island, was refused permission to do so. From all accounts, the *deports* on the Isle of Pines enjoy a certain amount of freedom; they are not compelled to work, but many do so if they feel inclined. Some work at their trades, while others occupy a portion of their time in the manufacture of fancy articles. They are allowed to send the results of their labours to Noumea for sale, and various nick-nacks made by them can be purchased in the stores. Their wives are allowed to accompany them from France, and with their families reside in comfortable cottages, and the number may be considered as considerable, especially as they live in a lovely climate. Permission is sometimes given to an Isle of Pines *deport* to visit Noumea, but the voyage must be made in a gunboat or man-of-war and not in a steamer. The *deports* on the peninsula near Noumea are subjected to severer restraint than those on the Isle of Pines, and are those political offenders who have been condemned to imprisonment in a fortified place; yet they are also exempted from work, but may manufacture goods on their own account, and send them to town for sale. The pen-

insula on which they are confined is of considerable extent, and in addition to its other uses serves the purpose of a cattle run, as the cattle supplied to the Government and brought from beyond sea are landed here on arrival. A small vessel always lies at anchor off the port of the peninsula where the *deports* are quartered, so that escape by water would be very difficult. The *deports* are divided into three classes. The first class, though they are kept on the island of Nu, and are therefore transported by ordinary channels. The *transportes* (convicts) are divided into three classes. The classification commences on the voyage out, and is continued after the arrival of the convicts in the colony. The most disorderly and desperate characters are placed in the third class, and while under sentence are never allowed to leave the island of Nu, where they are employed, some of them heavily ironed, on various works. Men of the first and second class are brought over to Noumea in barges every morning except Sunday. They keep the streets and roads in repair, load and unload Government barges at the wharf, and do various other things. But their principal work is the removal of a large hill which lies between the town and the sea. This is a great undertaking, and when completed will not only greatly increase the value of land available for building purposes, but will also give free access to the cool and refreshing trade wind. The men swarm over the face of the hill like so many white ants, and pick and drill and shovel. The shots are let off after the men have left, the earth and stones being struck off along a tramway and utilised for filling up swampy land. The working hours of the convicts are from six to half-past ten in the morning, and from half-past twelve to four in the afternoon. This gives them two hours for rest in the middle of the day, during which time they may be seen lying at full length on the ground basking in the sun, a large shed being close at hand into which they can retreat when the weather is wet. On Saturday they knock off work at twelve o'clock, and have the afternoon to clean themselves up, shave, and mend their clothes. The convict dress consists of a coarse straw hat without a ribbon, a canvas coat shirt, a calico under shirt, rough duck trousers, and shoes, but no socks. The men look clean, and their faces, which are tanned to a mahogany colour by the sun, are close shaved. They are fed on salt meat, black bread, beans, and wine; they receive a little tobacco also, although the quantity is probably very small; and a trifling weekly sum is paid them for their work. There is a licensed canteen on the island of Nu, where they can purchase a few luxuries not included in their somewhat limited dietary scale. But besides their weekly allowance, they occasionally make a little money by the illicit sale of small articles which they make during their hours of leisure.

In Noumea Sunday is the gayest day of the week; the cafes are crowded with soldiers, sailors and civilians, drinking, smoking, talking and playing dominoes and billiards—especially the latter, for it is astonishing what a number of billiard tables there are considering the small size of the town. On Sunday, also, the band plays for an hour opposite the Post Office. This band consists of about thirty performers, all of whom are convicts with the exception of the band-master, who has completed his sentence, and is now paid a good salary for keeping the band in an efficient state. The members of the band are exempted from work, and consequently have plenty of time for practising.

## A ROMANCE.

(From the *New York Times*.)  
There is in a rural Kentucky village a middle-aged, grey-haired school teacher. He is near-sighted, excessively bashful, and densely ignorant of the nature and habits of girls. Everybody concedes that he is a good man, but he has always been believed to be as impervious to romance as a rhinoceros in a travelling menagerie. And yet into this dry and mathematical person's prosaic life has lately come a unique and charming romance, and he has been led to study girls and their uses with an interest even greater than that which he formerly found in compound fractions and cube roots.

Last winter this remarkable man was engaged to teach the Harlanville district school. He did not know a soul in the village, but the school trustees, knowing that he had conducted the male department of a Frankfort school with eminent success, engaged him at a large salary. The Harlanville scholars included the youths of both sexes, and were, for the most part, orderly and industrious. There was, however, one girl in the school who was probably the most mischievous and reckless of her sex. There is no doubt that Miss Alice, as she was generally called, was a very pretty girl, and no one claimed that she was guilty of any serious crimes. Still, she was never out of mischief, and would plan and execute enterprises from which the average boy would shrink in terror. When it was added that she was 15 years old, and unusually large for her age, it will be perceived that she was well adapted to render the life of a school teacher unappealingly vexatious.

When Miss Alice first saw the new teacher she at once perceived that he was admirably adapted to be teased. His manifest bashfulness, and the innocent, unapproachably expression of his kindly, but far from handsome, face, stimulated her mischievous propensities to the utmost. She began her persecution without delay, and carried it on with immense success. Time and space would fail were it attempted to catalogue the various devices by which she plagued the patient teacher. It was not long, however, before he discovered that the dampest Miss Alice was at the bottom of all the mischief in school, though she was too subtle to permit herself to be detected in any overt act. One of her favourite methods of harassing the good teacher was to pretend to an ardent admiration for him. She would constantly go to his desk on the pretext of asking his help in her lessons, and while he was laboriously explaining how this sum should be done, or how that verb should be parsed, she would stand by his side gazing at him with an air of hopeless and passionate attachment which filled the scholars with the wildest chaff. Then, too, she would constantly manage to touch his hand or shoulder, or would lean over him so that her breath would fan his sparse and delicate hair. The unfortunate teacher was harassed by these demonstrations with increasing intolerance, and delighted the naughty girl and her fellow-pupils unappealingly.

The day came, however, when Miss Alice,

grown careless with long impunity, was detected in the act of firing at another girl with a bean-shooter. This was a crime for which the inexorable penalty was "ruling." The teacher would have given much to avoid the necessity of "ruling" a girl, but if he suffered Miss Alice's offence to pass without punishment he knew that the discipline of the school would be destroyed. With a heavy heart he called her up for punishment, and ordered her to hold out her hand. She held it out smilingly and confidently, and when the punishment was applied she deliberately threw her arms around the teacher's neck and kissed him.

"Always return a kiss for a blow," she explained, as soon as the teacher recovered breath and consciousness. "For mother always taught me to do so." Having said this, she went calmly back to her seat, and the teacher, wishing that the earth would open and hide him, tried to calm his beating heart by studying history from a spelling-book held upside down.

The cup of his misery was by no means full. There was a rule in school that whoever climbed the fence into the next yard and stole apples from Deacon Watkins' apple-tree should be flogged. The teacher, in order to check the growth of this terrible vice, had distinctly announced that this rule would be inexorably enforced, no matter who might be the culprit or what defence might be offered. Of course, it was never for a moment imagined that any girl could climb a fence or an apple-tree, and hence the teacher was horrified to discover, as he approached the school-house one morning, Miss Alice perched on a limb of the apple-tree and tossing apples to the rest of the scholars. When he reflected that he was pledged to inflict upon her the severest punishment known to the school code, his knees smote together and he felt that death would be sweet and welcome.

It was the custom to flog culprits at the morning recess, and when the teacher noticed Miss Alice that she would remain in the school-room during recess, the other scholars chuckled with glee, and the girl herself was seen to blush. When recess came, and the guilty girl went along with the teacher, the excitement in the playground was intense, and the large boys bet immense quantities of tops and slat-pencils in favour of or against the probability that Miss Alice would be—in fact, punished. One enterprising boy climbed the lightning-rod and looked in at the window. It is on his evidence that the remainder of the story rests.

"He never even offered to lick her," testified the disappointed boy. "He just called her up and said, says he, 'Alice, I'd a darned sight sooner marry you than lick you.' Then says Alice, 'It's about the same thing anyhow, so if you says marry, I'm with you.' Then the old man, he kissed her, and that's how it ended. There ain't no fairness about no teacher. He wouldn't have let a boy off that way, you bet."

Doubtless the precise language of the teacher and of Miss Alice was not correctly reported, but the main features of the boy's evidence were undoubtedly true. The teacher was married last week, and has since repeatedly said that mathematics are all very well, but that man needs to cultivate his emotional nature and to develop his domestic affections. His romance, certainly, came to him late and in an unexpected way, but those who have seen his young wife think that he is a man to be envied.

## A MINING EXPERT FOR CHINA.

(San Francisco Bulletin.)  
The mineral wealth of China has been less scientific development than that of any other country where civilization has prevailed. It is known that there are vast coal fields in China which have been untouched, or only scratched on the surface. Coal has never been an article of export. Indeed, steamship companies have generally been obliged to supply their own stations along the coast with coal brought from other countries. A vast country with an area of 1,664,000 square miles, and a population exceeding 400,000,000, to say nothing of mineral wealth. Until recently the Government of that country has been averse to any scientific development of its mines. But a step in advance has now been taken with reference to Northern China. Li-Hong-Chang, Viceroy of the province of Chihli, some time since authorized the United States Consul at Tientsin to procure in his name, a mining engineer and expert to examine the mineral resources of Northern China, with a view of opening up any gold and silver mines which may be found in that part of the country. The region to be explored has never been accessible to any white man. It is believed to be rich in minerals, especially of gold, and silver, copper, iron, and coal.

In accordance with the requisition made by the Viceroy, Mr. Arnold Hague, a well-known mining engineer of this city, who has recently returned from Guatemala, where he was employed by the Government to examine a mineral district of that country, has been engaged to go to China and to explore the mineral resources of the northern part of the Empire, under the patronage of the Viceroy. Mr. Hague will depart on his mission by the next steamer. He takes with him a complete assaying apparatus, tools, books, and numerous specimens of minerals from our own mines. Li-Hong-Chang, in addition to his office of Viceroy, is one of the Grand Secretaries of the Imperial Court, and one of the personal advisers of the Emperor. He is to China very much what Bismarck is to Germany. This mission has an important relation to California in this respect. If large mines of silver and gold are discovered they will attract the attention of the Chinese on the coast; a large number of whom have become mining experts, or have obtained so much knowledge of the methods of mining in this State that they can conduct mining operations with a good degree of skill, and often make a handsome profit, especially in placer mines which have been deserted by white men. If a great mineral region should be laid open in Northern China, it would have a tendency to check Chinese immigration to this State, and would at the same time draw largely on the resident Chinese population here, especially on that part which has become acquainted with mining operations as carried on here. These men would have a decided advantage over their countrymen at home who have never seen mining operations as conducted on the American system.

The larger part of the Chinese were drawn to California by reports of the richness of the country in gold and silver. They have sent an immense amount of silver back to China. A great gold and

silver mining development in their own country would have attractions for them which would not be presented by the mining interests of any foreign country. Silver and gold are known to exist in Northern China. There are traditions of great mineral wealth. But the region to be explored is one where white men could not go without a government escort, and of course very little is known to Europeans of its mineral resources. The mission of Mr. Hague is in some respects the most important ever undertaken by a private individual to China. It is a thorough investigation, and it should find extensive mineral deposits. He would, of course, recommend the methods of working which have been adopted on the Pacific Coast, and which are in advance of all others, with the exception, perhaps, of some of the methods adopted for quartz reduction in Australia.

The mining engineer goes out under the most favorable circumstances. His explorations will be conducted under the patronage of a powerful and intelligent Viceroy, who will furnish escorts and all needed facilities for exploration. This expert will traverse a country never explored by any white man, and he will take a careful scientific account of all its mineral resources. It may be a year or two before anything of importance will be heard from him on his coast. But if there are important gold and silver deposits in that country they will not be likely to escape the attention of this expert, nor will they in these last times be undervalued by the Chinese Government. There will be no such prejudices against a large gold and silver development as there were against railroads when the one little road running out of Shanghai was bought up by the Government and destroyed to prevent riots among the people. A great outburst of silver in China might stop the importation of silver from other countries; but it would be a long time before new mines in a remote part of the country could supply the local demand for silver bullion. A requisition to explore the gold and silver resources of Northern China, may be followed by another to explore the coal measures of some other part of that vast empire. The Government will be anxious to learn the extent and richness of its gold and silver deposits; cannot long be averse to the opening up of its vast coal measures. One phase of mineral development may lead to another, and the Chinese may yet find such opportunity for employment in the great mineral belts of that country, now almost untouched, as to have no strong desire to immigrate to any other country.

## THE TIGERS OF OLD BOMBAY.

Mr. J. S. Buckingham, in his autobiography, gives his experiences of Bombay early in the century as follows:

"Among the personal adventures which happened to me in Bombay, two or three may be selected from a multitude to be given here. On one occasion I went to dine and pass the evening with Captain Dickinson, of the Bombay Engineers, in Salsette. The house in which he resided at Gora Bunder, on the narrow arm of the sea, which divides Salsette from the Mahatras coast, had been a Catholic convent in the time of the Portuguese domination. It was seated on an elevated rock, for the double enjoyment of pure and cool air and a fine prospect, and evinced the good taste of its founders. The ascent to it was by a long flight of steps into the steep side of the rock itself. After dinner the company retired to the drawing room for music; and whether the sweet sound of the voices and instruments combined, or the glare of light from the doors and windows, all of which opened for air in the usual Indian fashion, or whether the scent of so much flesh and blood congregated in a small space, formed the chief attraction, we could not, of course, decide; but, just as some of the party had commenced a vocal quartette, the Ayah, or Indian nurse, came running in with the greatest alacrity, dragging a little child after her, exclaiming, 'A tiger on the steps! a tiger on the steps!' On rushing to the outer door, two immense tigers were seen stealthily creeping up the flight of steps with noiseless feet and crouching bodies; and we were only just in time to slam the glass-door in the very face of one, who, in a moment more of time, would have had some victim in his jaws carrying him or her off in triumph, as young Victor Munro was seized by a tiger while in a picnic party at the Island of Sagar, and killed before the very eyes of his companions. It caused a chill and shudder to run through all the party, and it was not till the tigers had both disappeared that harmony was restored.

A still narrower escape for myself individually happened on another occasion, not long after this. I had gone to dine in Salsette with Colonel Hunt, the Governor of the Fort ofannah, about seven or eight miles from Bombay; and as I had an appointment at home in the morning, and the night was remarkably fine, with a brilliant moonlight, I declined the hospitable invitation of my host and hostess, to remain with them during the night; and ordering my palanquin to be ready at ten o'clock, I leftannah at that hour for Bombay. Great portion of the way was over a level plain of some extent; and while we were in the midst of this, the bearers, of whom there were eight, four to carry and four for a relay, with two Musauljee or Cateen bearers who carry their rights in the moonlight as well as in the day, as a matter of etiquette, which it is thought disrespectful to omit; in short, the whole party of ten in an instant disappeared, casting themselves in all directions, and each running at his utmost speed. I was perfectly astounded at this sudden halt, and wholly unable to conjecture its cause, and all my calling and remonstrance was in vain. In beating my eyes behind the palanquin; however, I saw, to my horror and dismay, a huge tiger, in full career towards me with his tail almost perpendicular, and with a growl that indicated too distinctly the intense satisfaction with which he anticipated a savoury morsel for his hunger. There was not a moment to lose, or even to deliberate. To get out of the palanquin, and try to escape, would be running into the jaws of certain death. To remain within was the only alternative. The palanquin is an oblong box or box about six feet long, two feet broad, and two feet high. It has four short legs, for resting it on the ground, three or four inches above the soil. Its bottom and sides are flat, and its top is gently convex to carry off the rain. By a pole projecting from the centre of each end and the occupant lies stretched along upon a thin mattress on an open cane bottom like a couch or bed, with a pillow beneath his head. The mode of entering and leaving the palanquin is through a square opening on each side, which, when the sun or rain requires

it, may be closed by a sliding door; this is usually composed of venetian blinds to allow light and air, in a wooden frame and may be fastened if needed by a small brass hook and eye. Everything about the palanquin, however, is made as light as possible, to lessen the labour of the bearers; and there is no part of the palanquin or sides more than half an inch thick, if so much.

All I could do, therefore, was in the shortest possible space of time to close the two sliding doors, and sit along on my back. I had often heard that if you can suspend your breath, and put on the semblance of being dead, the most ferocious of wild beasts will leave you. I attempted this, by holding my breath as long as possible, and remaining as still as a recumbent statue. But I found it of no avail. The doors were hardly closed before the tiger was close alongside, and his smelling and snorting was horrible. He first butted one of the sides with his head, and as there were no resistance on the other, the palanquin went over on its beam ends, and lay perfectly flat, with its cane bottom presented to the tiger's view. Through this and the mattress, heated no doubt by my lying on it, the odour of the living flesh came out stronger than through the wood, and the snuffing and smelling were repeated with increased strength. I certainly expected every moment that, with a powerful blow of one of his paws, he would break in some part of the palanquin and drag me out for his devouring. But another butting of the head against the bottom of the palanquin, rolled it over on its convex top, and then it rocked to and fro like a cradle. All this while I was obliged, of course, to turn my body with the revolutions of the palanquin itself; and every time I moved, I dreaded lest it should provoke some fresh aggression. The beast, however, wanting sagacity, did not use his powerful paws as I expected; and, giving it up in despair, set up a hideous howl of disappointment, and slinked off in the direction from whence he came. I rejoiced, as may be well imagined, at the cessation of all sound and smell to indicate his presence; but it was a full quarter of an hour before I had courage to open one of the side doors and put my head out to see whether he was gone or not. Happily he had entirely disappeared, and I was infinitely relieved.

The next course to be considered was, whether I should get out and walk to Bombay, a distance of four miles, now late at night, or whether, I should again close my doors and remain where I was. I deemed this the safest plan, and remained accordingly; when, about half an hour beyond midnight all my bearers returned with several pawns or foot soldiers, and muskets, pistols, lances, and sabres, enough to capture and kill a dozen tigers, but these were too late to be of any use. They made many apologies for leaving me; but said that as one of them would have been certain of being seized by the tiger if they remained and no one could say which they thought it best that all should try at least to escape, and I readily forgave them, after which they bore me home, with more than usual alacrity, and I enjoyed my repose all the more sweetly, for the danger I had escaped.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## BREEDING PEARLS.

(China Review.)  
A most curious problem in natural history has been propounded by Dr. N. B. Denys (see *Journal of Straits Branch R.A.S.*, July 1878, p. 31-37), and I beg to direct the attention of naturalists in China to the subject with a view to induce some one to inquire if there is any record in Chinese literature bearing on the subject, as it is not unlikely that through the pearl-fisheries which in former times flourished on the coasts of Formosa, some knowledge of breeding pearls may have been preserved. Dr. Denys states that there are pearls, coming chiefly from Borneo and Java, which, when put into a box and covered with rice grains, produce fresh specimens after a few months. These pearls are found, he says, in several of the oyster and clam species (including those known as *Tridacna* with a fan-shaped shell), and are usually discovered embedded close to the valves of the shell. They are further said to be almost invariably spherical when found; but, when commencing to breed, they change their shape to a more or less irregular oval, with layers of scales on them visible to the naked eye. Dr. Denys suspects that the pearls produced are the result of the labours of some insect which existed in the original oyster and as a foreign irritant body caused the deposition of a pearly secretion, and he adds, it may be that this insect exists and breeds in rice under certain circumstances and in rice under certain circumstances, but very little or perhaps nothing to do with the production of new ones. Considering that Frank Buckland, the well-known naturalist, observed an old Chinese dinner-plate break off in numerous excruciatingly growing or extending themselves out of the centre and rim of the plate, each supporting upon its surface a portion of the actual enamel of the plate! (*Curiosities of Natural History*, p. 138), one may feel inclined to believe that nature may play similar freaks with pearls; although science, as far as it goes at present, cannot solve the puzzle.—*E. J. E.*

FALLING HORSES.—A new harness, patented by M. Martin Kozmiski, by which a horse, having fallen, can be instantaneously released, was exhibited at Adley's Theatre on Saturday afternoon, and gave general satisfaction.

THE POWER OF KINDNESS.—It has been ascertained that a book agent can be won by kindness. One day last week a West Hill man tried it on one of them. He beat him with a bludgeon and broke his arm, poured benzoline over his clothes, and set fire to it, shot him through the lungs, and finally looked him up in a room with a gun, and the agent, deeply affected, whispered through the keyhole that as soon as the dog got through with him, he'd let him have a copy of "Moody's Anecdotes" for 60 cents, which was 50 per cent off.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

ENCOURAGING YOUNG MAN.—In a provincial theatre the part of "Macbeth" was being recently played by a clever actor, who was also a very great favorite with his audience. In the banquet scene he had delivered his closing words to the ghost of Banquo: "Hence, horrible shadow! Unreal mockery, hence!" when he dropped upon his knee, covered his face with his robe, and shuddered convulsively. Carried away by the intensity of the acting, a youth in the gallery, on seeing Banquo disappear, cried out, "It's all right now, governor—his ghost!"